THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At two DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $1per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 34 COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI, NO. 28

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6w.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	110.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ira m Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—U. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Jayne, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. Mecron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. Mosier.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.

Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—3 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at deller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but every body welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju * printed and neatly bound in small books, n hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. *eb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSNESTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, on Main street, Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY, [illegible] RNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.

Collections [illegible]ptly made and remitted. Office opposite [illegible] Deposit Bank. 6m-38

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's [illegible] Medical advertiser," by R. V. Pierce, [illegible] most ready selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author as Buffalo, N. Y.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

LIGHT STREET.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER, EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m., for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to. Apr.26'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store. Apr.23'75-tf

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Brower's building, second door, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73—y

C. K. & W. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.5,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1,'73—y

C. E. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. S. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,600,000
	$61,958,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. F. Wideman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

R. M. TUBBS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.

Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

☞Orders solicited and promptly filled. May, 28,'75-1y

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July1,'73

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. july1,'73

BROWN'S HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.

A good stable in rear of Hotel.

Bloomsburg, July 9, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1873—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, old stand Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 14, 1875-y

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense; and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYPALS, P. O. Box 154, Brooklyn, N. Y. July 3,'75-6m

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING, also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 '75-1y

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approvedmethods of instruction.
For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.
Each course of study is complete in itself.
Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.
Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Tuesday, December 2d.
Spring Session commences Wednesday, Dec. 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 29th.
Spring TERM commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS,

BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, Four Dollars per week.
Tuition ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School forty to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to and course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.
Send for a Catalogue.
Applications for admission may be addressed to DR. T. L. GRISWOLD, Principal.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Aug. 14,'74—1y

WM. Y. KESTER, TAILOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1873—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, ilun hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1876. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July1tf

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business Will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

They will have on hand or manufacture to order BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, LIGHT WAGONS, ROAD WAGONS,

and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at prices as low as can be afforded.

A share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

Aug. 14,'74—1y.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Poetical.

BE HAPPY AS YOU CAN.

This life is not all sunshine,
Nor is it yet all showers,
But storms and clouds alternative,
As thorns among the flowers;
And while we seek the roses,
The thorns fall off we scan;
Still let us, though they wound us,
Be happy as you can.

This life has heavy crosses,
As well as joys to share,
And griefs and disappointments,
Which you and I must bear;
Yet, if misfortune's lava
Entombs Hope's dearest plan,
Let us with what is left us
Be happy as we can.

The sum of our enjoyment
Is made of little things
As of the broadest rivers
Are formed from smaller springs;
By treasuring small waters
The rivers reach their span;
So we increase our pleasures,
Enjoying what we can.

There may be burning deserts
Through which our feet may go,
But there are many oases
Where pleasant palm-trees grow;
As if we may not follow
The path our hearts would plan,
Let us make all around us
As happy as we can.

Perchance we may not climb with
Ambition to its goal,
Still let us answer "present"
When duty calls the roll;
And whatever our appointment,
Be nothing less than man;
And cheerful in submission,
Be happy as we can.

Miscellaneous.

ASTOR AND HIS MONEY.

HOW HE MADE IT AND HOW HE KEPT IT—THE LOVE OF IT RULED HIM LIKE A TYRANT.

The ancient city of Heidleberg is famous throughout the world no less for its silk stocking and handkerchief manufacture, cotton, wax-lights, etc., than for its institutions of learning. And who has not heard of the *vin du Neckar*, pressed from grapes grown on both sides of the mountain in its capacious tun, originally containing five hundred and twenty-eight hogsheads, and, when rebuilt, enlarged to six hundred, which is still shown to strangers? Though the castle and the garden are in ruins, the statutes of the ancient electors and Count Palatines are still to be seen on the front of the castle, and the remains of the hall of the chevaliers are still visible; while the granite columns formerly supporting a part of the imperial palace at Ingelheim, near Mayence, are seen supporting the roof of the fountain of the castle.

It was near this historic city, in the little village of Waldorf, not quite a decade over a century ago, that the light of the world first shone upon a person who was destined to a remarkable career in the New World; for here John Jacob Astor was born on the 17th of July, 1763.

His father, Jacob Astor, was a butcher of that village, and a "ne'er-do-well" of the Rip Van Winkle kind, who having little to do in his line of business in a village where animal food was considered a luxury, spent his leisure time, which was pretty much all of it, in about the way poor Rip did, though we are not informed that he ever became the worse for liquor, except to become as idle as the beer-guzzling gossips did who spent their time in the beer-house, where the father of the future wealthy New York merchant made merry over his troubles, and forget them in the hilarity surrounding him.

Yet there was one season of the year when business was brisk with old Jacob, and that was during the harvest time. It was then the custom in Germany for the farmers to each set apart a bullock, calf, sheep or pig, and fatten against the harvest season; and these animals the village butcher was called upon to kill and prepare. So this season found jolly Jacob Astor on his journey from house to house, making sausage meat of the pig, or otherwise preparing the flesh of the other animals in the way the owner desired, frequently spending from one to several days at the house where he was engaged, according to the length of time it took him to accomplish his work.

Jacob Astor's wife, and the mother of our hero, was, however, a different person than her shiftless husband. She was thrifty, hard-working, saving, and as devoted to her family as her husband was to the beer-house. If the truth must be told Dame Astor was blessed (?) with a peculiarity of the Van Winkle household, as well as her husband a somewhat free use of the tongue, which she used in a vixenish manner at times with much the same result that attended Dame Van Winkle's exercise of it, though in this case it drove the boys from home to seek congeniality in the world at large, and seemed to have little effect on the easy going husband and father.

So out from beneath the parental roof went the Astor boys at a comparatively young age, and inheriting their mother's thrift and business qualities, fought their way successfully. Two of the brothers of our hero had preceeded him—one to become a dealer of musical instruments in London, and the other to follow his father's calling in Baltimore.

It had been the intention of the father to, have John Jacob follow his own calling; but the soul of the youth rebelled against the "uncanny" business, and so at the age of sixteen he was allowed to go out in the world to seek his fortune; but not until after the death of his mother, and the marked dislike to him taken by the step-mother his father brought home subsequently to the event.

With two dollars in his pocket, and his scanty wardrobe swung over his shoulder on a stick, the future millionaire passed the confines of the Black Forest, and reached the Rhine where he was soon in negotiation with some of the lumbermen for a chance at the oar of one of the immense rafts of that region, which, instead of floating down stream as on our rivers, are rowed by a large number of men, sometimes seventy or eighty to a crrft; and as the work is hard, and disasters often overtake the laborers, the wages paid are high for that country—at that time being about ten dollars for the two weeks, passage in addition to the coarse fare furnished.

But what were either labor or danger to young Astor? His eye was upon London, and America invited him smilingly at a future day, when the war should cease its ravages; for ever since his elder brother had been in America, it seemed to him as though that was to be his future home.

Hence it was with enthusiastic earnestness that our future merchant labored at the oar that was to aid in carrying him to his destiny, and with pride he took his first earned ten dollars when the raft arrived at the little Dutch seaport of Katwykaan Zee, at the mouth of the Rhine where he was not long in engaging passage for London. Here, in his brother's manufactory, he went to work at once but worked as hard in learning the English language as in making musical instruments, so that in six week's time he could speak it sufficiently well to make himself understood, though to the day of his death he could not rid himself of the German accent.

In September, 1783, news of the peace between Great Britain and the colonies was published in Europe, and young Astor immediately made preparations to emigrate to the Old World. He paid twenty-five dollars for a steerage passage to Baltimore, saved the same amount to serve him after arrival, and the balance of his earnings in London he paid to his brother for seven German flutes, taken with him on speculation.

A characteristic story is told of the future merchant on the voyage. Towards its close, while they were weathering a fearful storm at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, he suddenly appeared on deck in his best suit of clothes.

"What does this strange freak mean?" one of the passengers asked, smiling at the singular sight, though all were expecting momentarily that the vessel would go to the bottom.

"Why," said he, "if I save my life, it will probably be all that I shall save, and it will be in my best clothes. If I perish it is no matter what becomes of them."

His coolness and foresight when others were wild and forgetful with apprehension could not be better illustrated. Years after, it is stated, after a disaster befell him through the treachery and mismanagement of others, he attended the theatre on the evening of the day in which he received the news, and no one would have known of his trouble from anything observable in his manner.

On the vessel, young Astor had made the acquaintance of a German, who a few years before had emigrated to America, and had made considerable money in trading furs. Astor became interested, learned all he could pertaining to the trade, and resolved to engage in it. His first thing to do on arriving in New York was to find employment in a fur-dealing house, and thoroughly master its details, beginning his labors at two dollars a week and his board. Here he began to amass new knowledge about furs, and the habits and retreats of fur-bearing animals, questioning all who came in with skins to sell, as many of the hunters did in person.

He only staid with his employer until he had mastered the business, and then began for himself. He had during this time, however, made one voyage up the Hudson, and across the unsettled country to Lakes George and Champlain, and finally to Montreal, where he proved more than a match for the shrewd Indians, and brought back a reputation for "driving a hard bargain," which he always retained.

In 1786, in a small store on Water street, Mr. Astor's first entrance into business took place. His store was furnished with a few toys and notions which would prove attractive to Indian eyes, and there he began "dickering" for skins. His entire capital consisted of only a few hundred dollars, part of which had been loaned him by his brother. Here he bought, beat, cured and sold skins himself, having no assistant, and made several journeys on foot during the year through Western New York, buying skins from trappers, settlers, savages, or wherever he could find them. He also kept a few musical instruments from his brother's store in London, he being the first person to establish a musical instrument store in New York.

His wife, married shortly after he entered the business world for himself, had a thorough knowledge of furs, and entered heartily into business with him, for a long time doing much of the buying and beating and assisting him materially in many ways.

After a while Mr. Astor found he had quite a lot of unsalable furs on hand, such as beaver and other high priced ones. Accordingly it was not long before he found it necessary to go to London with them, as he had no agent there to consign them to. He went out as a steerage passenger, fearing the result might prove unsuccessful; but on his arrival his venture was crowned with more success than the most sanguine would have prophesied. Beaver skins which had been bought from the trappers in Western New York for a dollar sold in London for six dollars, invested in English goods, netted him ten in New York. The reader will readily see what an immense margin of profit was here open.

As though this was not sufficiently promising, Mr. Astor during his rambles about London, waiting for the vessel to sail on her return to New York, visited the East India house, and incidentally asked one of the porters the name of the governor. The man replied giving a familiar German name to Mr. Astor.

"Is he an Englishman?" inquired Mr. Astor.

"No; he came from Germany when quite a small boy."

Mr. Astor was satisfied he was an old acquaintance, and entered his presence asking him.

"Isn't your name Wilhelm——? And did you not attend school at Waldorf when a boy?"

"I did. And your face is familiar. I ought to know you well. I remember you now. Your name is Astor."

The two then had a long chat on school matters, &c., and two days before the vessel sailed, the two having met several times the governor asked him:

"Will you accept any present I make you?"

Mr. Astor, seeing the gentleman's earnestness and good feeling, finally responded that he would; and so when he called to bid the governor good-bye, the latter quite affected at parting with his German school mate, said handing him a couple of papers:

"Take these; you may find them of value."

One of them was simply a Canton prices-current; and the other was a carefully prepared document, giving to the ship that bore it permission to trade without molestation at any of the ports monopolized by the East India company.

Giving the paper no serious thought, as he had no ships, and not only had no trade with the East Indies, he returned to New York, little dreaming how important a part that parchment was to play in his future career. The permit was numbered 68, and it afterwards opened up to him a trade where millions were made with the case of previous thousands.

Talking over the matter of the documents with his wife after his return, they decided it would be a good plan to open the matter to a celebrated merchant of the day, named James Livermore, who was largely engaged in the West India trade, and owned many large ships. So Mr. Astor called on Mr. Livermore, and showing him the document said:

"Now, if you will make up a voyage for one of the largest ships, you can have these, provided I have half the profits for them and my suggestion."

"Pooh! pooh!" exclaimed the great merchant. "A ridiculous proposition! It is altogether too one-sided."

He thought Mr. Astor would come down on his figures. But he found he would not, and so after thinking over the matter some weeks, and reflecting on the fact that no vessel at that time traded to Canton, and that the East India ports were as hermetically sealed to American commerce as though such a thing were not in existence, he called at Mr. Astor's store, and asked—

"Were you in earnest the other day when you showed me the pass of the East India company?"

"I was never more so."

Again the two merchants talked the matter over, and finally an agreement was signed, that Mr. Astor was to take no risk, have no expense, and half the profits of the clear trip.

The ship, loaded with $30,000 in Spanish and milled dollars, and ginseng, lead and scrap-iron, was sent out and in due time anchored at Whampoa, loading and unloading precisely as if she had been a vessel belonging to the East India company. Her supply of ginseng, that cost twenty cents a pound in New York, was disposed of for three dollars and a half, and the remaining articles at a great profit also, and the return cargo of tea was sold at a clear profit of a dollar a pound.

Mr. Astor's profit on this voyage was $55,000, and it was sent to his store packed in barrels. It is needless to say that the next ship that sailed with that permit belonged to Mr. Astor, and carried an assorted cargo.

A laughable incident occurred on her arrival at Canton. She had touched at the Sandwich Islands to take in fresh water and provisions, where the captain took aboard a large stock of firewood. The firewood was noticed by a mandarin at Canton the moment he came aboard and he inquired—

"What is the price of that?"

The captain smiled to himself at what he thought an absurd question, but finally said:

"What will you give?"

"Oh, I guess it is worth five hundred dollars a ton."

Every splinter of it was sold at that price. It was sandalwood.

The traffic in sandalwood was monopolized by Mr. Astor for about seventeen years, no other concern in England or the United States knowing the secret. Nor was it finally discovered till a shrewd ship owner of Boston detailed a ship to follow one of Mr. Astor's and observe every event of the voyage.

In 1830, Mr. Astor began to withdraw a little from active business, and then took the first steps toward building the hotel which bears his name, but which we see is soon to be taken down, to give place to the marble and brown-stone fronts that commerce asks for its haunts.

Mr. Astor was a peculiar man, and in family matters was as proud and exclusive as though he descended from a king instead of a butcher. With his family he was liberal—it is said in their day of affluence his wife used to demand and receive five hundred dollars an hour for her judgment on furs—but with the world he was close and in some cases downright meanness would crop out. The story is told of a difficulty which Mr. Astor once had with one of his captains, which cost him the snug little sum of $70,000. Captain DePeyster, who died about five years ago, and who is well remembered in New York, had asked Mr. Astor for a chronometer.

"Vell," said the merchant, "you pay one."

Supposing this remark to authorize him to do so on account, the captain did so and put the price in the account; but, when presented, it was stricken out.

Captain DePeyster, one of the gentlemen of the old school, brought down his gold-headed cane on the pavement with emphasis, and said:

"Very good, Mr. Astor. I shall not sail in your service until the chronometer is paid for."

Mr. Astor's rage, which had been gathering, culminated at this, and he said:

"Vell,, tamn you! leave it."

And leave it the old sea-dog did, though he had been in Mr. Astor's employ for fifteen years, and from force of habit wandered down Wall street, and into one of the large shipping houses in that locality.

"Ah! DePeyster! good morning. When do you sail?

"I don't know. It's unsettled."

"What's unsettled? Isn't Astor"—

"I'm not in Astor's service now."

"The devil! Come now, that's—is it so?",

"It is."

And, after telling the story, the old sea captain was turning to go out, when the merchant stopped him.

"Do you want a ship? If you do, we have three ready to sail for China, and you can take your choice.

Captain DePeyster saw his opportunity for repaying Mr. Astor's petty meannesses, in addition to resuming his labors and accepted the command of the largest of the three, and unknown to Mr. Astor, set sail.

Mr. Astor's ship returned with a cargo of tea, and a few days only transpired before the one by the rival house came in. But Astor, supposing he had a monopoly of the market, was in no hurry about unloading, and before he was aware of it the cargo was sold, the market glutted, and he lost at least the amount named above in profits.

Shortly afterward, meeting Captain DePeyster on the street, Mr. Astor met the former's triumphant smile with the remark:

"Vell, captain, I might tam sight better paid for that chronometer."

He seemed to base everything on money, and seldom allowed a kindly feeling to rob him of a dollar. It is said that one of his sea captains on one occasion saved property for him to the amount of seven hundred thousand dollars, merely an act that he could do, but was not called upon to do by virtue of his position. It was a purely voluntary act, but one which required determination, skill and courage. All the return the captain received was an acknowledgement of thanks; and yet "he was worth ten million dollars, and the captain had only his pay—twelve hundred dollars a year and a family." At the death of Mr. Astor, however, his son William B. Astor, sent the old sea captain a check in return for the service. Parton says that "the love of accumulation grew with his years; it ruled him like a tyrant. If at fifty he possessed his millions, at sixty-five his millions possessed him."

How the Weather is Foretold.

It is a mystery to many readers of the daily press who note the general correctness of the predictions of "old probabilities," on what the weather prognostications are based, and for their information we would state that the weather office in Washington, which has been in operation about five years, is in telegraph communication with weather stations all over the country, and late at night the probabilities are decided upon according to the reports and calculations, and sent out by telegraph to all newspapers, so that on the morning of the day the people can see approximately what kind of weather they are going to have. The fact that in the United States, in the north temperate zone, storms almost invariably travel from west to east makes it possible, with proper telegraphic notice, to give warning to places lying in their tracks.

Hence, if a storm is noticed crossing the Rocky mountains or developing on the western plains and its course known by telegraphic dispatch, it becomes a comparatively easy matter to notify, in advance, places threatened. To accomplish this of course it becomes necessary to establish a large number of stations to cover as wide an area of country as possible, and to connect them all by telegraph with the central office, where the results of observations taken at the same moment of absolute time in each of the stations could be immediately collated, the results worked out and the consequent "probabilities" arrived at.

These probabilities are calculated for fifteen departments or geographical districts, known as the North Atlantic States, Middle Atlantic States, South Atlantic States, East Gulf States, West Gulf States, Lower Lakes, Upper Lakes, Northwestern States, Southwestern States, Pacific States, Ohio River Valley, Upper Mississippi Valley and the Extreme Northwest.

There are now 102 stations in the United States. There are also 17 stations in Canada under the control of Prof. G. T. Kingston, director of magnetic observatory at Toronto, and 5 stations in the West Indies in charge of volunteer observers, with all of which telegraphic reports are unchanged, making 124 stations in all, extending clear across the continent, and from St. Paul's Island, Alaska, to San Diego in Southern California on the Pacific, and from Sidney, Cape Breton Island, at the north

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 27, 1875.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Harrisburg, March 4, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

That the next Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, to be held at the City of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at noon.

The Convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: one delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JOHN MILLER,
Chairman.

Frosts on the night of the 22d inst. are said to have destroyed the entire corn crop of Minnesota.

The Hazleton *Sentinel* says: "The Democracy of Columbia county have nominated a most excellent ticket this fall, and it will be elected by a large majority."

The so-called American rifle team have returned from Europe, and the public may congratulate itself upon getting rid of another telegraphic nuisance whenever they get back to work again, if they have honest occupations.

The St. Louis *Live Stock Reporter* contains a tabular statement by counties of the number of hogs in Missouri and their value for the present year. The whole number of swine is over two millions and a half; or to be exact, 2,559,404. The value of these hogs is estimated at $4,328,095.

The *Workingman* says John Siney's defense at the trial for conspiracy, to take place in Clearfield in September, will be conducted by F. W. Hughes, Lin Bartholomew, Judge Barret and B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, the latter being a volunteer in the case.

Over a *thousand dollars* for walnut doors for his horse stable, and *thirteen hundred and fifty dollars* for carpets for his carriage house! Hartranft, we mean. And all paid for by Treasurer Mackey out of the State Treasury. Will you stand this, voters of Pennsylvania?—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

All of the Grange purchasing agents in the United States are to meet in convention at Louisville, Kentucky, on the first of October next. The National Executive committee and all State Executive committees will be present, for the purpose of adopting measures by which business can be conducted on a uniform system throughout the United States.

We would remind the tax-payers of the extravagance of the Republican administration of this State, by stating that they paid out of the public funds $4,306.41 to bury ex-Gov. Geary. He died after he went out of office, and had no more claim to be buried at the expense of the State than any other citizen. No other ex-Governor was ever buried at the expense of the public.

The New Orleans *Times* pays Wendell Phillips this handsome compliment: "He was brought up on the bottle. For the first week the bottle was filled with crab-apple cider, but after that sulphuric acid was substituted. On this diet he grew up a fine child, with a vigorous stomach. His nurse always stood him on his head at night to sleep, whereby he acquired the habit of seeing everything upside down."

The Mercer *Press* says: "Rev. Audley Browne, the temperance candidate for governor, has been granted a two months' leave of absence by his church in New Castle. Here is Hartranft's opportunity to challenge Browne to meet him before the people on his approval of local option repeal. No matter how anxious Browne may be to avoid meeting the governor on the stump, he can have no reasonable excuse for declining. Will the governor seize the opportunity?"

The military ring of which President Grant is the centre, is afraid to give Gen. FitzJohn Porter a re-hearing. Common fairness, united with the demand of the whole country, as expressed by legislative resolutions unanimously passed, and by every other practical means, is to be disregarded, lest an investigation pluck laurels from brows that now unworthily wear them. The principal instrument in the infamous murder of Mrs. Surratt, Judge Holt, is put forward again on this occasion to act the role of executioner.

The idle laborers, suffering mechanics, broken merchants and starving miners who have been brought to beggary by the criminal conduct of the Republican party are sufficient in themselves to turn the Presidential election. A million of workingmen were without any steady employment during the past year. They know why they wanted bread for their wives and children, and they will not forget the cause of this distress when they march to the polls next year and cast a centennial vote.—*Exchange.*

For a commentary on Radical rule look upon suffering Louisiana. Throttled by the usurping hirelings of a centralizing administration, taxed out of life by its own State ring, its treasury plundered until there is little left to steal, its credit gone at home and abroad, it presents the sorriest sight of any State in the Union. At last there is hope for Louisiana. After years of misrule and robbery, the thieves are fighting over the spoils. Now there is some prospect of honest men getting their dues.—*Ex.*

Gov. Hartranft is getting as fastidious about his horses as that other executive named Grant. In the recent examination of the papers of the State Treasurer's office a warrant turned up on the face of which it appears that the sum of $1,090.11 has been paid for the walnut doors for the Governor's horse stable and the further sum of $1,350 for carpets for his carriage house. Probably the next thing that money will be paid for will be for mirrors, so that the horses can see themselves while standing in the stable. *Exchange.*

From all parts of the county we have encouraging reports of the complete satisfaction with which the Democratic nominations are received. The Democrats every where are determined to discountenance any possible attempt at creating discord or division, upon any pretence or for any purpose. In fact, all unite in demanding harmony and good will, that all may work together to give the largest possible majority to the State ticket. These are times that demand the most patriotic effort possible to be made to redeem the State from the misrule and extravagance that have been entailed upon it, and the Democrats of Columbia county will be foremost in discharge of this great duty.

Heavy Losses in the Sinking Fund.—Danger of More! No Security.

Last week we republished a statement showing that $11,120.98 of the State sinking fund were deposited with two broken banks at Erie and Franklin. Both of these broken concerns were long ago wound up and are out of existence. The sum named is therefore a total loss and an effort will be made to saddle it upon the people, although the State Treasurer clears not less than one hundred thousand dollars annually upon the people's money.

But this is not all the money belonging to the sinking fund that is lost. The firm of G. F. Mason & co., of Towanda, which has $5,000 of the people's money, is also broken and out of business, and this swells the loss to over $16,000. How much more is lost? If a few more such failures as that of Jay Cooke & co., and Duncan, Sherman & co., occur, the half or the whole of the sinking fund of this State may be lost in a day, for, confessedly, the State Treasurer takes no security for these deposits.

IF NO LOSS OCCURS, THE TREASURER RECEIVES A LARGE BONUS FOR THE DEPOSITS WHICH HE APPROPRIATES TO HIS PRIVATE USE. IF LOSS DOES OCCUR ARE THE PEOPLE TO BE CHARGED WITH IT? IF NOT, WHY ARE THE LOST SUMS NOTED ABOVE PARADED BY MACKEY AS A PART OF THE SINKING FUND?

The People's National Bank of Philadelphia, a notorious "ring" institution of that city, has nearly FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the sinking fund deposits on hand, for the use of which it does not pay one cent to the State and *gives no security?* It often has much larger amounts.

Mackey is himself, or was, the cashier of the Allegheny National Bank at Pittsburgh, and that concern has nearly THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the sinking fund on hand, upon which it banks and draws a heavy interest, *and yet gives the State no security!*

Over a million of the people's money is now in the hands of bankers and brokers, without security, a part of which is already lost and all of which may be in a day. And it is kept there in this careless manner for the sole profit of the Treasury ring and to enable them to raise money to keep the Republican party in power!!

If losses occur the people are called upon to bear them, directly or indirectly. If none occur they are still required to pay over a hundred thousand dollars annually of interest on State debt upon bonds that should have been redeemed by the money in the [illegible] of being deposited [illegible]

The legislative investigating committee should *at once* take up this subject, subpœna the bankers, and require them to tell upon what terms they have the money and what the State has to rely upon for security that it will be repaid.

"Records" and Availability.

A cotemporary says Mr. Buckalew was a very proper candidate for Governor three years ago, "but his opponents raked up his war record and thereby excited a prejudice that defeated him." We are then left to infer that this sage wants a candidate who has *no record!* Some fellow who has never done anything worth noting or putting upon paper, of whom "nobody knows nothing," green, inexperienced, untutored by trial, too ignorant to have an opinion or too cowardly to express one! And such miserable twaddle is copied by other papers as expressions of wisdom. If it is, then reputation for integrity, ability, honor, firmness and experience, and devotion to the public good go for nothing—constitute, in fact, so many objections—and the most obscure of men would be the best of candidates! Bosh! Give us MEN, experienced and tried men, *with a record* upon which the public can lean with confidence, men who have convictions and dare express them, who are neither afraid or ashamed of truth and have ability to make it manifest.

If a man is to be killed by such use of his "record" as was made of Mr. Buckalew's on the subject of the war, then he may as readily be murdered without a record as with one. The representations of Russel Errett, (which was the record used by the Republicans) in that regard were unparalled audacious misrepresentations of the record and downright false statements. If such things are to control people's votes they may as readily be perpetrated upon no record at all as upany.

Give us candidates well known to the people—men in whose honesty and ability the voters may justly have confidence because they have been tried and proved. Of the availability of such candidates there can be no doubt after the fair trial by the Democrats of Ohio. In fact wherever tried the result has proven that able, honest, bold statesmen, whose characteristics are well established and known of all men, are always the strongest candidates if they have no important local prejudices against them and are not identified with some unpopular measure.

The Indian Ring Frauds.

Mr. Wm. Welsh, a prominent Philadelphian, who is one of the Indian peace commissioners, has long been engaged in exposing the frauds perpetrated upon both the Federal government and upon the Indians, by the agents and contractors appointed by the former to furnish the latter with supplies. He drove Indian Bureau commissioner Parker from office by proving that he connived at these frauds. Also John Delano, chief clerk and son of the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Welsh is now engaged in firing his heavy artillery into the Secretary himself, who is proved to have all along been the protector and patron of the rogues who are cheating the Indians and causing them to commit murders and threaten war to the extent that requires the whole U. S. army to keep them at peace. Mr. Welsh is evidently on the death track, and is determined not only to expose the villainy of Delano and compel his resignation, but to literally destroy him and the President too, if the latter does not remove him from office. Delano is not only the greatest rascal but the meanest official in the cabinet, and even those who wish the President no good join the unanimous public voice in demanding his removal. The only reason he was not turned out long ago is because the public desired it. A white washing committee has been appointed by the President at the request of Delano, which is expected to avoid the witnesses who know any thing about the charges, and by examining only such as have information through others, to be able to report that the charges are based on hearsay! Delano promises to resign if he is let down in that easy manner.

The Scranton *Times*, commenting upon the dispirited condition of the Republican party in this State says: "In '72 Hartranft was pushed through by the Philadelphia ring in the excitement of the Presidential campaign, but in this contest he stands more on his own merits, and has besides, the load which Rawle makes as the tool of Simon Cameron. Things may improve as the season progresses, but at present the Republican masses refuse to enthuse in a way that is quite discouraging."

Lycoming County.

The Democratic convention of Lycoming county, on Tuesday, unanimously nominated Robert P. Allen, Esq., of Williamsport, for State Senator, with authority to appoint his own conferees, and also passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the representation of the counties in this Senatorial district should be the same as the respective counties are entitled to in the House of Representatives, and that the Senatorial conferees be requested to meet at Williamsport.

So far as the representation of the respective counties of the district is concerned, this is in accordance with the recommendation of the last Senatorial conference held in the district and with the action of the Columbia county Democratic convention. The basis proposed is a just one and ought to be acceded to without murmur, as there can be no possible good reason why a Democrat in Sullivan or Montour should have as much weight in making a nomination as three or four in Columbia or four or five in Lycoming.

Mr. Allen is a leading lawyer at the Williamsport bar and a gentleman of high personal character, qualified for Senator and would be a candidate worthy of his party. In all these respects, however, he is equalled by Mr. Barkley, the candidate of Columbia, and with the superior Democratic majority of this county we think the latter ought to have the preference.

The following is the balance of the Lycoming ticket:

Register and Recorder—Frederick Hess.
Treasurer—Jacob S. Maxwell.
Commissioners—Samuel Maffet, Wm. F. Harlan.
Coroner—H. G. McCormick.
Auditors—Ezra W. Sweeley, Wm. Fullmer.

Dr. Wm. F. Logan, Dr. H. H. Martin, and Joshua Taggart, Esq., were elected delegates to the Erie convention with unanimous instructions to support Col. A. C. Noyes for Governor.

The ticket is a strong one, made up of fit candidates, and will be elected. Although the nominee for Register and Recorder is a very worthy and deserving man, we regret the defeat of Col. Seeley, of the Jersey Shore *Herald*, who has given a considerable life of devoted, unselfish and efficient service to the Democratic party, and now begining to be well stricken in years deserves and needs some of the favors of the party. It is to be hoped the Democracy will do better by him in the future.

Montour County.

The Democratic county convention met at [illegible]ville on Monday and nominated the following ticket:

Senator—Thomas Chalfant.
Prothonotary—Geo. W. Miles.
District Attorney—L. K. Mowrer.
Commissioners—Wm. J. McKee, James Auld.
Auditors—W. D. Weidenheimer, F. C. Grau.
Delegate to State Convention—J. C. Ammerman.

The county ticket is a good one and ought to be elected. As Mr. Chalfant is now before the district for re-election, it is proper for him to explain why he did not vote when the bill was before the Senate which excluded the sinking fund from the observation of the Auditor General by repealing the law which required the State Treasurer to make monthly reports to the Auditing department of the amount on hand and where deposited. The New York *World*, Lancaster *Intelligencer*, and other reputable papers, have frequently stated that he was present when the bill passed, and yet there is no evidence of opposition by him by protest or vote, and he has offered no explanation. As he is now officially named for re-election the people of the district are entitled to an explanation.

Northumberland County.

The Democratic convention of Northumbealand county, on Monday last, nominated George W. Strine for Sheriff, W. R. F. Weimer for Prothonotary, D. C. Dissinger for Treasurer, and D. S. Reitz and H. Henrie for Commissioners. The nominations are all most worthy ones, but that of Mr. Strine for Sheriff is particularly commendable. He is a mechanic, a hard working and earnest Democrat, and an honest man. Although Northumberland of late years has become a close county politically, we do not doubt that Mr. Strine's merits and personal popularity will ensure his election by a large majority. He is eminently worthy the most generous support his party can give him.

Hartranft to be Withdrawn.

It is understood that the Republican State leaders who do not belong to the Treasury ring are discussing the propriety of withdrawing Gov. Hartranft from the canvass and rallying upon the Prohibition candidate, Robert Audley Browne. A majority of the Republican State committee is believed to favor the project. Mackey and his ring are to be brought in by the withdrawal of Pennypacker, Prohibition; all the high contracting parties in that case agreeing to support Rawle for Treasurer. The Republican leaders now have no hope of re-electing Hartranft if no blunder be committed by the Democratic State convention to assemble at Erie on September 8th. The Democracy are in no wise apprehensive of a blunder there and are at a loss to conceive what grounds the Republicans have to hope for such a result. A Republican union upon Browne would be the most formidable attitude they could present this fall and would unquestionably give the Democracy some hard work, but games of this sort in politics rarely inspire public confidence. The Democrats are bound to win!

Hon. Samuel Henry, of Cambria county, was found dead near the railroad track, in the vicinity of Johnstown, on the 19th inst. He had been a passenger on the train and is supposed to have been thrown from it while standing on the rear platform, and instantly killed. Although a Republican in politics he was three times elected to the Legislature from the Democratic county of Cambria, and in that body sustained a fair reputation. He made an earnest attempt two years ago to induce his party State convention to throw off the corrupt Treasury ring, but in this he failed. He was a genial gentleman and his early death will long be regretted by a large number of personal friends throughout the State.

Since the temperance people have put forth candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, and a platform of principles, they are denounced by the Radical press as having constituted themselves the side show of a Democratic circus. These Radicals have used the temperance people so long as a tail to their kite, that we are not astonished at their being out of humor because they have set up for themselves. If those who are in favor of prohibition cannot find that aid and assistance in carrying out their principles in either of the parties which they deem essential, we cannot see why they should be denounced for striking out on their own hook. In a number of counties the prohibitionists have also made local tickets. They are a class of people who generally mean what they say, and do it.—*Butler Herald.*

Taken as a mass the American people not only love to be humbugged, but they love tomfoolery too. As illustrative of this it may be suggested, as every one knows, that the greatest matters of public or patriotic concern cannot assemble so large a crowd as one of Barnum's humbug circusses, that any absurd project that possesses novelty will produce at least general national gabble, and that almost any piece of nonsense opposed will divide the nation into contending factions. Thus, recently, an agricultural society in Illinois, for novelty sake no doubt, invited Jeff. Davis to deliver an oration at its annual meeting. Deeply and directly interested in projects for the improvement and extension of commerce on the Mississippi and its tributaries, Davis accepted the invitation. Thereupon a batch of fools at the head of the organization known as the "grand army of the Republic," started up an opposition and sent a long protest to Davis. He of course declined to be mixed up in such a muss and withdrew his acceptance. But such a prolific piece of tomfoolery could not be suffered to die out after such a brief life. Now the mails are literally loaded with invitations from agricultural societies all along the Mississippi, throughout the western States, extending into Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c., to Jefferson Davis to appear at their respective places of annual meeting and address them. Probably no man in America was ever so much invited to deliver agricultural orations as Mr. Jefferson Davis, of confederate fame, has recently been! And all because a few cowardly shoulder strapped and feathered fools in Illinois objected to their neighbors inviting him to make a speech on a subject in which he and they concurred in opinion and were mutually interested! Had they kept their shells shut, and not gone to hear him if they did not relish his presence, he would have appeared, made his speech and returned hence to his place of habitation without attracting special attention or the occurrence having been observed except by a few hundred people. As it is, real honors are showered upon him from all quarters, not because of respect for him, but to rebuke fools by another sett who are not much better, all for excitement sake, and to have a fuss about nothing. But people who like such harmless amusements as acting the fool have a right to enjoy themselves it they do no harm to any body. Of course free country, freedom of speech, loyalty to the government, and all that, is mixed up in the broil in patriotic profusion, but fortunately without special danger to either.

Camp meetings have been unusually successful this year, although they were all refreshed in a most lively manner by that prolific patron of cold water, St. Swithin. It is claimed that on Sunday last not less than 15,000 people attended at Wayne, Clinton county. Some of the ablest and most distinguished of the Methodist clergy, including Rev. Dr. Bowman, formerly of this county, were present. Perfect order is said to have prevailed, though if "auld hornie" was not there himself or represented by imps, the next estate, the politicians, were. Besides the home production of that worldly-sainted article, the Honorable Henry Rawle, the Republican and Treasury ring candidate for State Treasurer, was on hand, exhibiting his proportions to those who chose to admire or pay homage to him. Gen. Hoyt, chairman of the ring State committee, was also announced to be present but failed to appear at the appointed time.

The Mountain Grove camp was also well attended, but we have not had an estimate of numbers. We believe the politicians did not give it special attention. Good order prevailed, and a pleasant and religiously profitable time is reported. Other camps in different parts of the State are also reported as highly successful, and remarkably good order is everywhere affirmed.

Negro Insurrection in Georgia.

A complicated negro insurrection recently occurred in Georgia, but the authorities have succeeded in quelling it. A late despatch says: "Several of the prominent negroes connected with the troubles in the counties have made confessions. Jake Moorman, first lieutenant of a negro company, testifies on oath that nineteen counties were to be embraced in the insurrection. Last Friday was appointed for the uprising. All white men and ugly white women were to be killed, pretty white women were to be spared and the spoils were to be divided among the negroes. All who have so far confessed testify substantially the same as Jake Moorman."

The disaffection of the negroes is mainly caused by the non-fulfillment of promises made to them by carpet-baggers, and representations that the civil rights bill would give them the privilege of associating at pleasure with the families of the whites, at their tables, in their parlors, &c. The ignorant negroes will probably be punished for wrong doing into which they have been led by the infamous conduct of the carpet-baggers in making promises that never could be fulfilled, such as that the government would furnish the negroes with lands, houses, mules, implements, clothing, money, compel social equality, raise them to office, &c., &c. The proper remedy would be to hang the carpet-baggers who did the lying.

In Reading, Berks county, about two weeks ago, a terrible suicide occurred, a mother taking her three children out of the city to a point on the canal where the water was about seven feet in depth, and after tying a basket containing about 20 pounds of stones to her body, deliberately taking the children in her arms, jumping from a bridge into the water. Although seen by two men, before they could rescue the parties all were drowned. She was the wife of a Capt. Bissinger, who served in the 79th regiment during the war. It is said that his wife had protested against certain attentions he was paying to another woman in Reading, when he informed her he would give her $2,000 to leave the house and never return. Terms of separation were finally adjusted, but before they were put in practice she put an end to all strife in the manner related. The funeral was attended by several thousand people, and when the husband appeared he was greeted with cries of "hang him." He was, however, protected by the police until the parties were partially buried, when the officers hurried him suddenly to a closed carriage and drove rapidly away, which prevented a mobing scene that might have resulted in a lawless execution.

If there is any description of thieving that Radicalism has not discovered and practiced, it is because the master of darkness has given up invention. The most recently developed is practiced in yankee land and runs thus wise: postmasters of inferior grades are paid according to the amount of postage stamps they sell. Yankee retail dealers who are postmasters would require the wholesale men from whom they purchased to take part of their pay in stamps, thus largely increasing the amount of their sales of that article, and in consequence their salary! So general and flagrant has this abuse become that even our sycophantic Postmaster General felt compelled to remove the offenders from office. Thieving is not so disreputable in that country as to be caught at it.

Errors of Medical Practitioners.

The Reading *Gazette* notes the fact that Mr. Mulholland, a prominent gentleman of that city, died recently, as was supposed, from consumption of the lungs. He always maintained, it is stated, that his lungs were not diseased, but his physicians at Reading declared that his whole disease consisted in a tubercular affection of them. Dr. DeCosta, who is quoted as "the leading physician of Philadelphia," declared that one lobe of the lungs was entirely gone and the other seriously affected by tubercles. Mr. Mulholland was advised to travel south, which he did, and there physicians told him the same story. Finally he died and a post mortem examination established the fact that his lungs were not affected at all, by tubercles, or other disease, but that the *liver* was almost entirely decayed!

In Daniel Webster's last illness the most eminent physicians of Boston doctored him for ulceration of the bowels, and when they discovered that none of their remedies had the least effect upon these they pronounced his case hopeless. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that there was nothing wrong with the bowels, but that diseased liver caused death. The ulcerations of the latter discharged into the former and they had performed their proper function in carrying off the offensive matter. This they did notwithstanding the doctoring to prevent them, and for that reason great Webster was given over as incurable. The physicians, however, complacently informed the public that if they had known what disease affected the distinguished patient they could not have cured or relieved him.

But people should not for such reasons depreciate medical science. Physicians can not take a patient to pieces, like a machine, and see what is out of order. At best they can only make up a judgment from symptoms. Most diseases clearly develope themselves, but many it is often impossible to detect. Perhaps the best suggestion to make is that people should obtain such physiological knowledge of themselves as to be able to give the physician efficient aid in detecting the diseased parts.

The evangelists Moody and Sankey have returned to America, and both have gone to their homes—the former to the yankee country and the latter to New Castle, Pa. Their wonderful success in Europe has every appearance of permanency and in all the large cities where they held meetings, suitable buildings are being erected to continue them, in the manner they were conducted by the evangelists, by converts who have voluntarily taken upon themselves the task, or may hereafter do so. Their meetings did not merely effect a particular class but all classes, from the highest born aristocracy to the lowest and humblest of people, rich and poor alike, intelligent and ignorant, moral and vicious. Neither of the revivalists are ordained preachers and neither studied for the ministry. Mr. Sankey announces that they will take a rest of probably about two months, and will then re-commence their work in some of the large Atlantic cities—likely in New York or Brooklyn. Whether they will be as successful in America as in Europe will now be tested, but it is scarcely to be expected where people are so constantly accustomed to excitement and new events.

Look Out for Beds!

The Erie *Observer* warns the Democracy that all the hotels in that city together will not be able to give beds to more than 600 persons, even by doubling, and therefore it suggests to delegates to secure rooms in advance. The *Observer* further adds:

Our citizens will do their best to take care of such persons as are unable to get into the hotels, but as the exact number who will be here cannot be known until the time comes, the difficulty of providing for them in advance will be appreciated. In case any experience trouble in getting accommodations, we trust they will remember that the Convention was placed here not only without the solicitation but against the advice of our representative men, and that the people of Erie have done their utmost to make the best of an embarrassing dilemma.

There was no excuse for forcing the convention upon Erie, against the wishes of its citizens, who were well aware of the want of hotel room for such a crowd as would probably gather, but the generous people of that city yet seem determined to do all they can to render those comfortable who attend on the occasion. Were they to leave them out in the cold they could not fairly be censured under the circumstances. But our advice to all who are not delegates is to stay at home, where they can at least find bed room.

Worse and More of It.

The *Easton Sentinel* thus alludes to the scandalous act of Governor Hartranft in taking the money of the State to pay for his stable doors:

Governor Hartranft is getting as fastidious about his horses as that other executive named Grant. In the recent examination of the papers in the State Treasurer's office a warrant turned up on the face of which it appears that the sum of $1,069.11 has been paid for walnut doors for the Governor's horse stable and the further sum of $1,350 for carpets for his carriage house. Probably the next that money will be paid for will be mirrors so that the horses can see themselves while standing in the stable.

There it is again, and it is getting worse and worse. Thirteen hundred and fifty dollars for carpets for his carriage house! Well, really—this thing is getting decidedly interesting. As the *Sentinel* observes, the next thing will probably be mirrors that the horses can see themselves in, or lounges for them to lie down on. Now, we don't object to this so far as the horses themselves are concerned. We believe in kind treatment of the brute creation, and the horse particularly ought to be made comfortable. He is an invaluable animal, and is deserving of the gratitude of mankind. We are willing that he shall have walnut doors for his stable or carpets for his stalls, but we insist that the owner who desires to have his steeds provided for in this way, shall *pay the expense* of so providing for them out of his own pocket. We are not willing that he shall reach into our pocket or into the pockets of our neighbors and steal what little money we have in order that he may be enabled to put on style without cost to himself. And particularly does this view of the case strike us, when the man who does it is independently rich, and is receiving $10,000 a year to boot. This is just what Hartranft has done. Saved his own money (of which he has slathers) and used ours. Just let us see for a moment what these two items amount to: First, for the walnut doors $1,069.11, and for carpets for his carriage house $1,350—making a total of $2,419.11, expended for the beautifying of his stable. And all of this money taken out of the treasury without authority of law and in direct defiance of decency and right. Hereafter, if the people are to be taxed for the purpose of keeping up the Governor's stables while he rolls in wealth and gets $10,000 a year beside, they had better know it beforehand. Two thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and eleven cents for walnut doors and carpets for a horse stable! And all paid for by the people. Let us stop and think about it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

The present price of iron is one-half of what it was in 1872, and lower than it has been since 1869, and still declining.

The Taxation, Extravagance and Oppression of Rings.

We extract the following from a brief speech recently made before a convention in Chester county by R. E. Monaghan, Esq. It is a plain exhibit and one that the people should not pass over without serious thought. It impresses the lesson that must become apparent to every thinking man, viz: that the extraordinary salaries and enormous taxation of Federal, State and municipal governments must be brought down or the people must become bankrupt. Mr. Monaghan said:

The question now interesting the people is whether their general and State governments shall be carried on for their advantage or in the interest of cliques and rings? This is the question the people are now agitating and discussing.

The crops are good, the products of iron and other manufactured articles are consumed as never before, yet we find business paralyzed and a financial panic o'erspreading the whole country. What is the cause of all this? It can be none other than bad government—the truth is, we are managing our local, State and National affairs corruptly and at too great cost.

His statistics taken from the reports of the departments and traced from the general government to the lowest offices in the land showed the expenses of each increased from one hundred to three hundred per cent. Lincoln's salary was $25,000, and now for the first time in the history of the government the salary of the President has been doubled without the first iota of cause, with none demanding it, excepting the chief executive himself. Extravagance in government once infused will permeate the whole body politic.

The ordinary expenses of the U. S. Government, for the executive, judicial and legislative departments in the first year of Lincoln's administration (he was quoting from Republican admistration throughout), was $61,581,456, while in the year 1874, of Grant's administration, the same expenses amounted to $167,440,297, an increase of over two hundred and fifty per cent. He had no time to examine the expenses of Congress, or the other departments, but the same rule of an increase would be found applicable to each and all. Coming nearer home we find the same condition of our governmental affairs. Take Pennsylvania, Curtin's salary in 1862 was $5,000, and now for the first time in the history of the State, the Governor's salary is $10,000, an increase of one hundred per cent. In 1862, the general expenses of the State Government were $449,000, while in 1874 they amounted to $1,096,000, an increase of one hundred and fifty per cent. Go if you please to the legislative and judicial departments, it is the same. In counties and cities the rate of increase ranges from one hundred to two hundred and fifty per cent. These are the secrets of our hard times. If men should farm in the same way and increase their expenses to the same extent, they would be soon bankrupt. And the worst of it is, that it is our money that is thus recklessly squandered—money taken from the pockets of the laborers and business men of the country, and a paralization of every industry has and ever will be the result.

Our government to-day, though Republican in form, in practice more closely resembles an Aristocracy. The distinctive feature between them is, that the former is made and governed by the people for the people, and the latter is ruled by a few, and for the benefit of the rulers. And when a State, under whatever name it may be called, is managed for the advantage of the office-holders, it ceases to be a Republic for the people, and becomes an Aristocracy or personal government. In an Aristocracy the few flourished but the many suffer. Rings and ringsters are rapidly becoming the Aristocracy of our country; and wherever in power their will is as despotic, extravagant, and corrupt as that of any Aristocracy on earth.

Alas, at the head of our ring ruled States is old Pennsylvania, in the hands of as corrupt a ring as God ever let live outside of a penitentiary.

Mr. Monaghan here drew a startling contrast in statistics between a number of our States.

Thus we see wherever States are uncontrolled by corrupt rings salaries are kept steadily down to a fair standard, and in the ring-ruled States the more potent the ring the higher the salaries. Compare the salaries of the Governors of these to classes of States, either on a population or property basis, and the extravagance will appear more potent.

These startling contrasts show that we are ruled to ruin by allowing ourselves to be ruled by rings. Our people are over burdened with taxation. The State, county, city and town taxation of the United States, exclusive of that by the Federal Government for the year 1860 was in the aggregate $03,774,421, and for 1870, ten years thereafter, the taxes for the same purpose over the same territory were $277,802,495—an increase of nearly three hundred per cent. How long can this be endured? How long can any nation stand such taxation? How far distant is bankruptcy if this be not stopped? Now it is not so easy to pay taxes as in 1860, when comparatively free from debt. To-day he was told by an intelligent man that in one of the wealthiest townships in Chester county there were only three properties free from mortgages and liens.

Besides our individual liabilities, a huge mortgage in the shape of our public debts rests upon all our possessions. The Federal debt is $2,100,000,000, of which Pennsylvania's share is one-tenth, or $210,000,000; to which adding our county, city and State debt of $100,000,000, we have the mortgage of this State at over $310,000,000. Each year Pennsylvania pays over $15,000,000 interest on this great debt, and as no one today thinks of dishonoring any public obligation, we must eventually pay the huge principal. Yet this burden must be borne while over $2,000,000 improperly taken from the pockets of the people by taxation lie for years in our Treasury, on which corrunt ringsters may speculate and carry on private banking.

Our remedy as in individual enterprises must be by curtailment of expenses, which we cannot hope for from the Republican party. And the demand of the people of Pennsylvania should be for a reduction of both salaries and office-holders. The former are far too large, and of the latter we have many who should be discharged and made producers instead of consumers. Salaries must be reduced to the lowest point at which we can command the services of our best men. And when we can have good men for low salaries, wisdom demands in our crippled condition that we should take them. The thousands of men looking towards and scrambling for office prove that we may easily reduce salaries without injury to the public service.

Fraud and peculation have become so notorious at Washington that even the court journals begin to discount it by anticipation. The Washington *Chronicle* in referring to the prospective investigation of the affairs of the Washington navy yard says: "When a congressional investigation committee begins its work on this institution, as it surely will, the biggest bananza of fraud and corruption running through the last twenty years, will be shown up, and a sensation as is a sensation will be created. It involves brick houses, horses and carriages, pious men and fast women."

The *Farmer's Friend*, the Pennsylvania organ of the Grangers, makes the following suggestion; "It is altogether probable that 250,000 Patrons of Husbandry will visit Philadelphia during the Centennial; and it is also probable that one-half of this number could so arrange their affairs as to be in the city at the same time. Suppose then a time that would be likely to suit the greater number were appointed, a place selected and engaged for a grand national mass meeting of Patrons, a score of stands erected, and speakers appointed from among our members in all the States, Territories, and Canada, is it not possible for us to have one of the greatest demonstrations of the nineteenth century? This can be done if the Patrons desire it, and the moral effect of such a meeting would be greater than that of any convention yet held by Patrons."

The Colorado snow storm has been followed up by a disastrous frost in Illinois which in some localities has seriously injured the corn crop. The cold wave appears to have reached Pennsylvania, but with mitigated rigor as it reached the Atlantic coast. The present year has been a year of surprises. It had a cold, inauspicious begining, followed by sudden heats and drouth, giving place in July to deluging storms which appear to have swept over two continents and have been unusually destructive of life and property.—*Ex.*

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Merciful heavens! The potato bug has almost ruined the country and now Ben Butler threatens to leave the Republican party in hopes that the Democracy will take him in. We don't want him, not even if he should bring all his spoons with him, and the Republican party would never allow him to do that.

The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania have nominated the Rev. R. Audley Brown for Governor. *He's* a nice temperance candidate, now isn't he? Parting his name in the middle and at the same time pretending to be sober?—*Courier Journal.*

An exchange is disappointed in Morton: "We are not surprised that Morton is a demagogue. He was never anything else. But we do wonder that he is such an adolescent knave, such a political anachronism, such an antediluvian or rather such an ante-bellum old humbug."

The Adventists bring us the painful intelligence that the world is to come to an end on the 10th of next month. We can't see any use in being in such a hurry about the thing. Besides, to bring the affair before the Philadelphia Centennial is over would be ridiculous.

There are one hundred and twenty-four properties advertised at sheriff's sale in the county of Bradford. Sheriff's sales during the present stringency are little better than confiscations and the stringency is the work of radicalism. The people who are sold out luckily can still vote.

The *Industrial Advocate* says: "The miners in Luzerne county are chaffering with the Democrats and Republicans for a few paltry county offices, which, if they get, three or four good miners will be spoiled. They had much better be useing their influence to secure the nomination of some good friend of the miners to beat Hartranft with.

Is there any good reason why the Radical party should be longer retained in power? What have they done in the last ten years to merita continuance of public favor? By their fruits let them be judged. They promised economy and reform. Ruin and bankruptcy are the results of their management of public affairs.

Insolvent banks as depositories of the public funds. What do you think of such custodians of your money, taxpayers? Worse and worse for Hartranft, Mackey & Co.

That the Radical party is sadly demoralized every careful observer of current events can plainly see. The renomination of Hartranft gave it a death-blow. How the Treasury Ring writhe at recent developments!

Whisky ring frauds, Indian ring frauds, frauds in the Treasury Department, frauds in the Post Office Department, frauds in the marine corps, custom house frauds, frauds everywhere under Radical Rule.

Vice President Wilson thinks the Republican party had better throw off their "bloody shirts" and go to work if they want to win next year.

Delano is said to be worth over a million dollars. It would be very interesting to his many friends and admirers if Columbus would rise up some day and tell the people how he saved so much out of his salary.

Columbia County Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.
JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.
REGISTER and RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.
TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock.
COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERNER, Locust.
AUDITORS,
JOHN B. CASEY, Bloomsburg,
MARTIN V. B. KLINE, Catawissa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PHILIP WILSON, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Julia A. Wilson and Jacob O. Wilson, of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.

JULIA A. WILSON,
JACOB O. WILSON,
Executors.

Aug. 27, '75-6t.*

BRIDGE LETTING.

WE WILL MEET AT OUR OFFICE ON Monday, September the 6th, 1875, between one and two o'clock, p. m., to let the re-building of a County Bridge over Green Creek, in Orange township, near M. H. Patterson's.

It is to be an ARCH BRIDGE, one span, 68½ feet long, and 10½ feet high above low water, to be built on old abutments suitably repaired. Specifications can be seen at the office.

We will also receive bids for a BRACE COVERED BRIDGE, on the plan of the one lately built in Greenwood township, near George Greenley's. All bidders to put in proposals for each of the two kinds of bridges, and we reserve the right to award the contract for such kind of bridge as we may deem advisable.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Aug. 16, 1875.
ATTEST: WM. KNECKBAUM, Clerk.

WM. LAWTON,
JOHN HERNER,
JOHN ENT,
Commissioners.

Aug. 20-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be sold at public outcry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on

Monday, September 13, 1875,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on the east side of East street, bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at a corner on an alley and East street, thence along said East street southeastwardly 55 feet to lot of Jacob Shaffer, thence along said lot of Jacob Shaffer northeastwardly 195 feet to Chestnut alley, thence by said alley northwestwardly 55 feet to the alley just mentioned, thence by said alley northwestwardly 195 feet to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a stable and out-buildings.

Seized

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	SOUTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.36 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5.?9 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.24 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	SOUTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

Pinback pantaloons are the latest male agony!

The beech nut crop in Sullivan county is good.

The grasshoppers of the west are said to be "capital" food when properly stewed or boiled. Try it who likes!

In Allegheny county the camp meeting managers have adopted the plan of charging an admission to the camp grounds, an excellent expedient for paying expenses.

Children or persons suffering from infectious diseases should never be allowed to touch or fondle cats as they are frequently the means by which contagion is carried to others.

Judge Pearson, at Harrisburg, has fined five men $100 each for fishing with a seine in the Swatara creek, above Middletown, and to stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

Up in Sullivan county they complain that they have no ripe tomatoes yet. They admit, too, that sleighing is not good there in August. But they do boast that there are no musquitoes in that county.

Rev. John Hewitt, of Bloomsburg, has declined a call from St. James' Episcopal church, Pittston, Pa. We believe this is the third or fourth call the reverend gentleman has declined within the past year.

The latest novelty in skirts is the glazed cambrig to imitate silk. The colors are plain black, navy blue and violet, and they are flounced, each flounce prettily scolloped with white embroidery done with machine.

A buggy lap cloth, marked with initials, was picked up on Saturday last at the double track bridge below town. The owner can obtain it by applying at the COLUMBIAN office and identifying it as his property.

Some genius of a statistical turn of mind has arrived at the conclusion that there are 2,700 varieties of apples, known by 1,800 names; 2,200 of pears, 150 of plums, 300 of our native grapes, 50 of currants, 80 of raspberries and 30 of blackberries.

Our townsmen, Messrs. George Hassart and Peter Harman, have commenced the erection of a machine shop and foundry on the line of the L. & B. R. R. near East street. They are practical mechanics of years experience and success will no doubt attend their enterprise.

Catawissa is a town of much proper ambition, and its merchants JONES & Co., will compare favorably for energy and serving customers with good goods at the lowest prices with any in the county. There are larger towns in the world than Catawissa but no fairer or accomodating merchants than Jones & Co.

A gentleman in Philadelphia, last week had occasion to advertise in the *Public Ledger* for "a female copyist who writes a good bold hand." The next day he received over six hundred letters in reply, and many of them told hear-rending stories of the destitute condition of the writers. This fact is proof of the awful pressure of hard times upon the people.

When the train was leaving the Bloomsburg depot, on Sunday, for the negro camp meeting near Milton, some miscreant threw a stone into a car window, badly cutting the face of a passenger with broken fragments of glass. If the railroad management has not animation enough to detect and punish the criminal it is about time that its decease be recorded.

As it is probably possible to borrow a dictionary for the occasion, we perhaps could if we would define to the Benton *Weekly* man "what a crowd is," but as we do not relish useless work we have to say that if he will appear on a Benton side walk after putting himself around a pint of grasshopper he may illustrate a certain variety of crowd.

An exchange says that the cry comes from all the watering places that there is a terrible scarcity of beaux. Why doesn't some man of capital and enterprise gather up a few hundreds of the young men who are loafing about the streets, dress them up genteely and take them to Saratoga, Cape May, Long Branch, &c., and hire them out to the girls for beaux at so much per day? There's millions in it. But, it is a good sign that thriftless loafers are growing scarce even at watering places.

Various intelligent newspapers seem to share the opinion that the grand scare over the threatened appearance of Jefferson Davis as an agricultural orator in Illinois is a trifle hysterical, not to say hollow. They evidently think that the fact of Mr. Davis's leadership of the Rebellion has little to do with his opinion of the crops, and that if treason does lurk in the turnip, Mr. Davis is not likely to extract it.

When a new superintendent took charge of the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna railroad, it was hoped that there would be reform in the mail carrying service. There has been none. Failure is as common as ever. The principle upon which this road is managed is to disoblige the people along the line as much as possible. In effecting that end the management is an eminent success, yet in spite of their tactics the Harrisburg mail reaches here half the time when it should.

HOW TO TREAT TRAMPS.—At this time, when the tramp nuisance is a subject of general complaint all over the country, any reasonable plan for diminishing the number of vagrants and beggars would be welcomed. The *Scientific American* suggests such a plan. It calls to mind the sudden and effectual manner in which Count Rumford cleared out the vagrants who at one time had virtual possession of Bavaria, demoralizing the people and threatening the worst of evils. The sagacious count's remedy was work, fairly rewarded, so presented as to make industry as attractive as possible, but rigorously insisted on. His plans for housing, feeding and employing the beggar class were quickly perfected; then on the first day of January, 1760, every beggar was arrested and set to work.

The law was: No idleness, no beggary, no dirt or debauchery; but work for all, good food, kind treatment, and instructions in the way of honest living. In one day the plague of beggary was stopped. And it was not long before the majority learned to prefer the comfort, decency and respectability of honest industry to their former squalor, idleness, debauchery and crime. And the experiment paid financially.

Beggary was banished. In five years the vagrant class had become self-supporting, and there was a great and gratifying reduction in the amount of crime.

If any body refuses to believe that some timber is more crooked than any other that ever growed let him take a look at the new telegraph poles strung along Centre street. He will be convinced. The telegraph is a nuisance in that street—infinitely more so than it would be in any other street in town. It is only another illustration of the hopeless perversity of humanity that keeps it there.

The American *Newspaper Reporter* says: A page of solid, terse trade advertisements is generally a map of a hundred men's capabilities in life. When we contemplate doing business in a distant town, from its local advertising columns we get a true picture of the men we have to deal with, a complete record of the town, its commerce, its home trade, the facilities of its store keepers, its banks, and in almost every case we can estimate the character and feelings of the men who are soliciting public trade. The advertising page is a map of the town, record of its municipal character, a business confession of the citizens, and instead of being the opinionated production of one man it is freighted with the life thoughts of a hundred.

CARD OF THANKS.

In reply to the action and resolutions of St. Paul's parish, Bloomsburg, published in the COLUMBIAN of August 13th, Rev. John Hewitt has sent us the following

CARD OF THANKS.

GOVANSTOWN, Md., August 19, 1875.

To those who so unselfishly and generously displayed their sympathy and affection for me and mine in the heavy bereavement which a wise Providence recently visited upon our home, I hereby tender sincere thanks for pecuniary help and personal attentions which cannot be enumerated; and with tears of gratitude I pour out prayers to a throne of Divine love, that they may be rewarded with everlasting riches in mansions reserved in Heaven.

Very respectfully,

JOHN HEWITT,
Pastor St. Paul's P. E. church.

TRAMPS AND THEIR LANGUAGE.

In speaking of tramps the Reading *Gazette* says: It now appears that they have hieroglyphics which they use to communicate with each other. They are simple chalk lines, on walls, pavements, doors and boxes, attractive of no attention, suggestive of no meaning as these marks appear, they nevertheless inform succeeding vagrants of all they require. A cipher with a twisted tail projecting toward the place, indicates "Go on," projecting from the place, indicates "Go away." A cross is "Too poor," a square or parallelogram, "Cross, mind the dog;" a triangle, "Used up;" the letter O, with a center dot, "Dangerous;" and with a central cross, "Religious;" a diamond shaped figure, "Good, but cheese your patter," don't talk too much.

There is also a language of signs—a pantomimic language—in well understood use among tramps; and there are cant phrases in use just as expressive and significant as those employed by thieves, burglars, and other classes. It is somewhat curious to note that this cant language is steadily on the increas, and that many new expressions are being continually added.

ROHRSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Harder of this place was badly kicked by his horse last Sunday. Dr. Megargle is attending him, and it is hoped by his many friends that he will soon be able to resume his practice.

Rev. Frank Patterson, of Pottsville, visited his numerous friends here a few weeks ago, and on Sunday before his departure he delivered a masterly discourse to a large audience at the Presbyterian chapel.

The M. E's. held their quarterly meeting here on Saturday and Sunday last. The attendance was good, and the sermon by the Presiding Elder, very impressive. One of the Elders of the lower church considered it his duty to reprimand the officiating minister of Fishingcreek, of a misdemenor. This so displeased the officiating minister and his friends that they notified the elder to appear before them on Saturday last at two o'clock. He made his appearance in due time and after a long delay they began to assemble from all parts to hear the trial. The Elder quietly arose in order to make his statement of the case; but as the "officiating" seemed to think himself entitled to the floor at the same time, the elder left in disgust. At this point some of the *ladies* arose and eclipsed their hands and stamped their No. sevens in a very noisy manner. When reproved by an old lady one of them replied they were drumming him off. Does this not speak well for the piety, morals and refinement of those ladies? The "officiating minister" then read a small sheet in vindication of his character, while the old minister sat by apparently wrapped in religious awe.

The next session of the Penn'a. Christian Conference will be held at their meeting house in this place, to begin on the last Wednesday in September, of which we hope to record much good.

ROHRSBURG, August 25, 1875.

COUNTERFEITING IN MISSOURI.

Some eight years ago, Brown Weber and Graham, wholesale druggists in St. Louis were doing the largest business in the State of Missouri. Among other goods they sold large quantities of Speer's Port Grape Wine, which is pronounced the purest wine in market. In 1868 one or two members of the firm conceived the idea of getting up a counterfeit of this wine by making a cheap mixture of flavoring ingredients with whiskey and water, and called it wine. With this stuff they filled several thousand bottles, put on a counterfeit label of Speer's wine, and a counterfeit of Mr. Alfred Speer's signature over the cork, and supplied a majority of the retail druggists throughout the country west of the Mississippi River, who purchased it of B. W. & G. as Speer's genuine Port Grape Wine. The trick was not discovered until the consumers returned the stuff to their druggists as not fit for use. Hearing of this in 1869, Mr. Speer at once went from New Jersey to St. Louis, employed detectives, and traced the head-quarters for dealing in this imitation of his wine to the place of Brown, Weber and Graham. He commenced suit for $50,000.00 damages in the United States Court. Such deception on the part of this house caused them to lose their business, and before the trial came off the firm failed, and became worthless. This stuff is out of existence, having spoiled and burst the bottles, so that none is now to be found in the market. The large yield from the New Jersey vineyards the last few years has enabled Mr. Speer to reduce the price of his wine. His New Jersey Port is far superior to any heretofore put in the market; none of which is bottled until four years old. It is prescribed by physicians as the best and most reliable wine to be had. Most Druggists throughout the country sell Speer's Port Grape wine.—*Independent.*

SOMETHING NEW FOR HORSEMEN.—The Great American Sole Leather Pad to take the place of the zinc pad heretofore in use. The advantages claimed for the Sole Leather Pad are too numerous to mention, but we will attempt to describe a few of them. First, the sun will not effect the Leather Pad at all, while it will the zinc pad, making it almost burning hot, the result of which is that the horse's neck becomes sore, and every horseman knows that leather is healing to horse flesh. This we claim is a great advantage. Second, the Leather Pad is considerably cheaper than the zinc; another great advantage in these hard times. Third, one Leather Pad will outwear three of the zinc pads. We might recite a great many other advantages claimed for the Great American Sole Leather Pad, but will leave the matter with owners of horses, and they can call at the establishment of C. M. Girton, Main street, Bloomsburg, and examine the article to their satisfaction. Mr. Girton is the only party in Bloomsburg who keeps this Pad. He has just received the largest stock of Collars ever brought to this place. Call and examine his stock, all of which is FIRST CLASS.

E. M. Knorr takes this opportunity to thank his patrons for the liberal patronage that has been extended and wishes to announce to the public that he will sell at cost, all goods, in his line, in order to make room for Fall Goods, next week, commencing on Monday the 23d and ending on the 28th, for CASH ONLY. There will be bargains for all and especially for those who call first.

New lot of Ribbons, Ties, Brown and other Sash Ribbons at Clark & Wolf's.

C. C. Marr keeps E. Butterick & Co's Patterns for 1875.

Everything in the Furniture line reduced to the lowest figure at Furman's, corner Main and West streets.

A large line of Cheap Fall Dress Goods at 25, 28 and 30 cents just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Go to C. C. Marr's for E. Butterick & Co's. Patterns.

Black Cashmere just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Extension Tables at $1.25 per foot and of his own make. You save one man's profit by buying at Furman's, corner Main and West streets.

Large line of Alpaccas from 40 cents to $1.25 per yard at Clark & Wolf's.

You can buy Queensware of Clark & Wolf at cost. They want to close it out.

People are carrying shoes from E. M. Knorr's this week by the armsfull.

One hundred more high-back Combs just received at Clark & Wolf's from 15 cents to $1.25.

Don't be too late to get bargains at E. M. Knorr's.

Ladies, try Clark & Wolf's $1.75 Foxed Gaiter.

C. C. Marr has the largest stock of E. Butterick & Co's. Patterns in town.

Hair Braids at Clark & Wolf's.

A full line of Domestic Goods at Clark & Wolf's very cheap.

Bargains at Knorr's all this week.

New Goods at C. C. Marr's.

Beaver Cloth at Clark & Wolf's.

Rush at Knorr's this week. Selling at cost to make room for fall goods.

Five gross more of those cheap Ruches at Clark & Wolf's.

A large line of Alpaccas from 40 cents to $1.25 per yard at Clark & Wolf's.

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Rush at Knorr's this week. Selling at cost to make room for fall goods.

Five gross more of those cheap Ruches at Clark & Wolf's.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS!

Buy them, try them and you will always want them. For sale at McKinney's who is sole agent for Burt's fine Shoes.

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

Russel is receiving fresh Watermelons, Canteloupes, Bananas, &c., daily.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Accommodations for 200 boarders and as many day scholars. Students prepared for college, professional study, teaching and business. Thorough instruction and discipline. Banking, wholesale and retail business, railroading, etc, practically taught. Next term opens September 1st. For catalogue, containing a beautiful steel engraving of the Seminary and for illustrated Commercial Journal address Rev. D. Copeland, Principal, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. On commercial matters address L. L. Sprague. 6w

Good news and New Goods. Ladies' Ties, Embroideries, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Towels and Napkins, Table Linens, Water Proofs, Beaver Cloths and lots of other New Goods just received at Lutz & Sloan's at the very lowest cash prices.

Fine stock of Rubbers at McKinney's.

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hulshizer, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 3m*

HARNESS! HARNESS!!

C. S. Furman has on hand at his establishment some of the finest and cheapest sets of single and double Harness ever made in Bloomsburg. Each set of his Harness will show for itself that skilled workmanship has been brought into requisition to make them what they are—first class in every respect. Mr. Furman uses none but the best of stock in his Harness, as an examination of them will prove. He invites all in need of Harness to call and see for themselves that the above statement is not an exaggerated one.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Tobacco and Confectioneries, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUST.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'74-1y Proprietor.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & Bro. 32tf

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Marriages.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. G. Laffde, Mr. JACOB ROWES, of Catawissa township, to Miss CHRISTIANA ROACH, of Roaringcreek township.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. A. Irvine, Mr. JOSEPH KEHLER, of Shenandoah City, to Miss CATHERINE SNYDER, of Bloomsburg.

At the home of the bride, Mill Grove, Pa., August 21st, 1875, at sunrise, by Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall, Miss AMANDA, only daughter of Mr. D. B. Kase, to Mr. SILAS YOUNG, of Numedia.

On the 18th inst., in Orangeville, by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. C. M. CHRISTMAN, of Bloomsburg, to Miss SARAH ZEIGLER, of Mt. Pleasant.

At the residence of the officiating minister, on Sunday, August 15th, 1875, by E. E. Orvis, Mr. GEO. EVERETT, of Fairmount township, Luzerne county, to Miss SARAH A. POUST, of Benton township, Columbia county, Pa.

On the 22d of August, 1875, by Henry C. Hess, Esq., at his office, in Sugarloaf township, Mr. T. STEWARD POUST, of Benton, Columbia county, and Miss ZERPHA VANDUSEN, of Thornedale, Sullivan county, Pa.

Deaths.

In Jackson township, Columbia county, on Tuesday, August 19th, 1875, Mr. JACOB WATTS, aged 59 years, 6 months and 7 days.

At Espy, on Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM MILNES, aged about 74 years.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.80
Oats "	.60
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.30
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.80
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.18
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.60 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 5 o'clock 36 minutes—sets 6 o'clock 34 minutes.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 113—in other words green backs are about 13 per cent. below par.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

"FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENTS."—Every body who has traveled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seed of dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, as thousands have testified.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from ti- first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the self-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are slightly affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

PURIFY THE SPRINGS OF LIFE.

It is a sine qua non of health, that the sources of vitality, the "springs of life," should be free from contamination. The fluids which, by their action upon the food, transform it into blood, and the great vital nutriment itself, must be pure, if the muscles, the bones and the brain are to be properly nourished and kept vigorous. To this end the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys should perform uninterruptedly their various functions, since if these are disturbed the vital fluids speedily become vitiated. The best, nay, the ONLY blood depurent which purifies them, by overcoming those bodily irregularities which produce them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The principle upon which this salutary alterative acts is as simple as it is philosophic. The origin of most diseases, and invariably those which affect the organs above mentioned, is weakness, caused by insufficient assimilation of the food. The Bitters speedily rectify the cause of the difficulty by restoring vigorous digestion, so that all parts of the physical structure are supplied with an abundance of pure, rich blood. This increases the activity of the discharging organs, and enable them to throw off the effete matter, which, rankling in the system, destroys health. This bodily refuse having been got rid of, and perfect assimilation re-established, there is nothing to prevent a healthy and active performance of the various functions. Such being the case, it is plain that the Bitters are not only the most reliable stomachic, but an eradicant of those diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys which contaminate the springs of life.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in 3 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's. Depot and office, No. 228 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I know only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, No. 228 North Ninth St., below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. It is sold only in $1 bottles, with a photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all other is counterfeit. Sold by all druggists.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth St. Advice free. No pay until cured. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. IRAM DERR and ISAAC S. MONSER, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of May,, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 6th day of September, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (L. S.) and in the ninety-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's office,
Bloomsburg, August 11—tc MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff.

Juries for Sept. Term, 1875.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—C. F. Knapp, C. A. Moyer.
Berwick—C. E. Davenport.
Beaver—John Shumans.
Briarcreek—Enos Adams.
Centre—Hiram Wintman, Thomas Brobst.
Centralia—David Welsh.
Conyngham—William Goodman.
Franklin—Wm. G. Fisher, Daniel Hoagland.
Locust—Robert Watkins, Enoch Rester, Isaiah Shaffer.
Millin—Isaac Andrews, Aaron Hess.
Madison—Wash Wellver, John Stether.
Montour—Henry Lazarus, Lewis Rote.
Orange—Abram Dillbee, Jacob Snyder.
Scott—C. C. Trench.
Sugarloaf—Wm. Hartinger.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—Caleb Barton, A. Terwilliger, L. T. Sharpless, Andrew Hunsinger, Sol. Foster.
Beaver—Josh. Shuman.
Benton—Clark Brink.
Catawissa—Hamilton Fisher, M. G. Hughes.
Centre—Jacob Spotzier, John Walters.
Conyngham—Wm. Hurbert.
Centralia—John Gorey.
Greenwood—George Girton, Daniel Wellver.
Hemlock—Samuel Ohl, E. D. Leidy.
Jackson—Henry Wagner.
Locust—Mayberry Snyder, Wm. Irwin.
Madison—John M. Smith, James Kleim.
Main—D. S. Brown, J. E. Jamison, Josiah Drum.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Oman.
Millin—Jacob Brown.
Montour—Wm. L. Bonner.
Orange—D. E. Hayman, C. W. Low.
Roaringcreek—Jenks Dyer.
Scott—A. G. Hagenbuch, Charles Lee.
Sugarloaf—Wm. Case, Emanuel Dittz, A. Cole.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—A. J. Evans, W. S. Conner, C. M. Knorr.
Berwick—Lewis Kurtz, D. C. Mcllenny, Mordecai Jackson.
Benton—John Keeler.
Beaver—Nathaniel Breidbender, Conrad Bredbender.
Briarcreek—Wm. B. Frear, Levi Corright.
Catawissa—Benjamin Barndt, Isaiah John, John Mensch, M. V. B. Kline, John L. Shuman, C. W. McKelvy.
Centre—Geo. B. Hess, Wm. Dennis, H. D. Knorr.
Fishingcreek—Jesse Smith, Lloyd Farver, Hiram Crawford, Peter Hess.
Greenwood—Mathias Kline.
Hemlock—Peter Wertzbacher, Sr.
Jackson—John Hands, A. J. Derr.
Madison—John Allen.
Mt. Pleasant—Samuel Nelson.
Millin—John Winterstoen.
Montour—Alfred Ivrin.
Orange—John Vanliew.
Scott—Jacob Terwilleger.
Sugarloaf—Wm. A. Kiler.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decendents and infants, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. Account of William Mauser and Joseph Mauser, Executors of Joseph Mauser, late of Madison township, deceased.
2. Account of Joshua Fritz, Administrator of Hiram Baker, late of Jackson township, deceased.
3. First and final account of David Masters, Guardian of Fowler Lyons, minor child of Robert J. Lyons, late of Pine township, deceased.
4. First and final account of John H. Hettler, Executor of Benjamin Yohe, late of Millin township, deceased.
5. The second and final account of Isaac K. Frickbaum and Joseph Ash, Administrators of Jacob Ash, late of Benton township, deceased.
6. Account of B. F. Battin, Guardian of John M. Smith, minor child of J. P. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
7. First and final account of John H. Hettler, Administrator of William J. Hannah, late of Millin township, deceased.
8. Second and final account of John H. Hettler, Administrator of Michael Fry, late of Millin township, deceased.
9. Account of Billington Rockfe, Administrator of Isaac Solgfreid, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
10. Account of James S. McNinch, Guardian of Mary D. Fenstermacher, minor child of Elias Fenstermacher, late of Columbia county, deceased.
11. First and final account of Amos K. Beacock, Administrator of Elizabeth Kester, late of Madison township, deceased.
12. First account of William R. Cox, one of the Administrators of Wesley Johnston, late of Madison township, deceased.
13. Second supplemental account of Peter Ent, Executor of Matthew McIlowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
14. First and final account of Leonard B. Rupert, Executor of Rhoda Ann Rupert, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
15. Account of James McMarney, Executor of Geo. Longenberger, late of Beaver township, deceased.
16. First and final account of Anna Coffman, Administratrix of Moses Coffman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
17. First and final account of Freeman Stiler and Simon Stiler, Administrators of John Stiler, late of Centre township, deceased.
18. Account of C. R. Brockway, Guardian of John S. Owens, minor child of John L. Owens, late of Columbia county, deceased.
19. First and partial account of Wm. Harris and James A. Harris, Administrators of Jacob Harris, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
20. Account of Andrew Lambach and John G. Lambach, Administrators of Frederick Lambach, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
21. Account of John Reinbold and Samuel Reinbold, Executors of James A. Fox, late of Locust township, deceased.
22. Second and final account of Samuel Creasy, Administrator of Henry W. Creasy, late of Scott township, deceased.
23. First account of Stephen H. Miller, Administrator cum testamento annexo of John Giger, late of Montour township, deceased.
24. Account of John A. Funston, Administrator of Wesley Smith, late of Madison township, deceased.
25. First and final account of Isaac Creasy, Administrator of David Creasy, late of Millin township, deceased.
26. The final account of Charles Hartman, guardian of John Crim, minor child of John Crim, sen., late of Catawissa, 1874, deceased.

Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, July 13, 1875. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1875.

Mt. Carmel Saving Bank vs J. D. McHenry.
Parson, Shubert & Co. vs J. D. McHenry.
William Yohey vs Oliver E. Yohey.
Oliver Yohey vs William Yohey.
John J. McHenry vs Jonas Doty and Miron Fellows.
Leander Carman's Adm'r., vs William Appleman.
Christian Wolf vs The North & West Branch R. R. Co.
Wellington Hughes vs Philip Spoonberger.
E. B. John's Adm'r., vs Aaron Grover.
Eli Kendig vs Daniel Morris.
T. S. Smith vs The School Directors of Benton District.
William Snyder's Exr's. vs The Town of Bloomsburg.
William Harris vs Berwick Rolling Mill Company.
D. S. Morgan & Co. vs. Samuel Johnson.

SECOND WEEK.

Aaron Barrel vs The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company.
William T. Andrews vs D. F. Seybert.
E. B. Gule vs E. McCready.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs Charles Lee, et al.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs Jesse D. Rice.
Levi Kinley vs S. S. Campbell.
A. T. Ikeler vs Jonas Doty.
John Beacock vs. Jonas Doty.
Pardee, Markle & Grier vs H. G. Crovelling.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs George Cavanes, et al.
Chas. M. Murphy's Exr's. vs Enos Jacoby.
Samuel J. Case vs Jonas Doty.
Wilson Gilmore vs Jonas Doty.
M. G. Hughes vs Jesse D. Rice.
M. G. Hughes vs. Oscar P. Kitt.
L. F. Davis vs Jonas Doty.
Jesse Hartman vs Jonas Doty.
H. Calvin Robbins vs Elisha Shultz, et al.
Vastine Boone vs H. G. Crovelling.
John J. McHenry vs D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Catharine Mosteller vs Anthony Singley.
Benjamin Winterstoen vs William Houghten.
Sharp John vs H. G. Crovelling, et al.
Elias Miller vs Philadelphia & Reading Rail Road Co.
John McCalla's Exr's., vs George Lutz.
Charles W. Frantz' use, vs Simon Charles.
Kosty & Reiline vs S. J. Faus, et al.
Ira Pealer's Adm'r., vs Sylvester Pealer's Adm'r.
The Screw Mower and Reaper Co., use, vs J. S. Turnbach.
D. F. Seybert vs Philip Appleman.
Mary McMurney's use, vs Simon P. Kase, et al.
Rachel Robbins vs Sharpless & Son.
David J. Walker vs First National Bank of Bloomsburg.
Joseph B. Evans vs Elias Giger.
E. L. Kramer vs Charles B. Barnes.
Simon Charles vs J. D. Rice, et al.
Francis Richert use, vs W. H.

Miscellaneous.

OUT IN THE WOODS.

"Hippity-hip!" says the little tree-toad,
"What's going to happen to-day?
I guess I had better get out of the road,
If those children are coming this way."
He stretches his hind-legs, so long and slim,
For a flying leap to a hickory-limb;
And then he pops open his ruby-red eyes
At the funny proceedings, in solemn surprise.

Hop-skip and jump! it is Lorry and Len
With the rest of the romping crew;
They're scampering over the woods again,
And what are they going to do?
To build a bonfire, I do declare!
Is there any mischief they wouldn't dare?—
But roasting potatoes is jolly fun—
You eat 'em scorched, and about half done!

"Clickety-click!" says the saucy tree-toad,
"What a fuss you young ones do make!
I wonder if baked potatoes are good?
How long do they have to bake?"
He turns to the mother on her nest—
Four little fledglings under her breast—
"Do you know, madam, about such things?"
She shakes her head and flutters her wings.

"Chickadee-dee! don't you wish they would go?
I am really afraid," says she,
"That some of those dreadful children know
I have got my nest in this tree.
It's all very well for you, my dear;
With your long legs you have nothing to fear;
For me—of course I could easily fly,
But fancy leaving my darlings to die!"

Slippety-slide! "There's a copperhead—quick!
Keep Alice and Lorry away!"
Len picks up a stone, Syd "goes for" a stick—
The snake thinks he'd better not stay,
He rapidly wriggles himself to his den,
And pokes out his tongue at the whole race of men,
"Two-legged, hideous things! I affirm
That only to look at them makes me squirm."

Fiffety-whiff! what a cloud of smoke,
As the dancing breeze comes near;
Says the little tree-toad, "I shall certainly choke,
If I stop in this atmosphere.
I guess I had best hop a little bit higher,
For I don't quite relish the smell of that fire.
I'll go and inquire if Miss Katy-Did's in,
And see what she thinks of this racket and din."

Fiddle-dee-dee! for the toad and the snake
The children care never a whit;
They eat their potatoes half-raw, and their cake
They gobble it up every bit.
They jump on the logs where the sunshine is warm,
And brown ants and black ants in colonies swarm,
They hang on the saplings, and merrily swing
Backward and forward, like birds on the wing.

But dingery-ding! in the midst of the play
The sound of the dinner-bell comes;
Hop-skip-and-jump! they all scamper away,
And nothing is left but the crumbs.
Now the bird flutters down, and the snake wriggles out;
The pert little tree-toad goes hopping about;
They eat up the scraps, and declare they are good,
And bright shines the sun on the merry green wood.
—*Aldine.*

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consists in promoting the pleasure of other's.

Everybody now a-days is a "lady or gentleman." A St. Louis paper recently informed its readers that "two gentleman and a lady left for the penitentiary last night.

One of the sadest things about human nature is, that man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot and yet a castaway.

The opinions of the misanthrophical rest upon this partial basis—that they adopt the bad faith of a few as evidence of the worthlessness of all.

We seldom repent of speaking little, very often of speaking too much. A vulgar and trite maxim, which all the world knows, but one which all the world does not practice.

The gibbet is a species of flattery to the human race. Three or four persons are hung from time to time to make the rest believe they are virtuous.

Beecher says that "none of his photographs do him justice." And it is a deucedly lucky thing that they don't.—*Courier Journal.*

Having frequently asked his father to buy him a jack-knife, and receiving for a final answer, "If you speak to me on that subject again, I'll whale you," he went straightway to his mother, crying as if his heart would break, and said: "I can't never be as good as George Washington with such a dad as I've got."

Some people continue under such gross and habitual self-deception that the most blundering observer of human nature can understand them better than they do themselves. There are persons who have so accustomed themselves to all the arts and tricks of falsehood that to gain a plain end in a plain way would be to them as tasteless and insipid as warm water.

One day you will be pleased with a friend, and the next day disappointed in him. It will be so to the end; and you must make up your mind to it, and not quarrel, unless for very grave causes. Your friend, you have found out, is not perfect. Nor are you; and you cannot expect to get much more than you give. You must look for much weakness, foolishness, and vanity in human nature; it is unhappy if you are too sharp in seeing them.

At the resurrection of our Lord there were "about five hundred" Christians, (I Cor. 15:6.) At the first feast of Pentecost they numbered about three thousand souls; at the end of the first century they were estimated at about five hundred thousand; under the first Christian ruler, Constantine the Great, at about ten millions; at the first millenium (A. D. 1000), nearly fifty millions; at the first, Reformation, nearly one hundred millions; and now, not far from the end of the second millenium, they number some four hundred millions.

Mrs. Stanton thinks that if the women do not accomplish so much as men, there is good reason for it. She is not dressed to work, but to kill. Men do not appreciate the beauty of woman's attire. She says: "Take a man and pin three or four large table-cloths about him, fastened back with elastic and looped up with ribbons; drag all his own hair to the middle of his head and tie it tight, and hair-pin on about five pounds of other hair, and a bow of ribbon. Keep the front locks on pins all night, and let them tickle his eyes all day; pinch his waist into a corset, and give him gloves a size too small and shoes ditto, and a hat that will not stay on without a torturing elastic, and a frill to tickle his chin, and a little lace veil to blind his eyes whenever he goes out to walk, and he will know what woman's dress is."

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The *Scientific American* says:—If mosquitos or other blood-suckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal and these animals leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash thrown into their holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their runways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and storeroom free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwelling, saturate a rag with cayenne in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which can then be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat the rag for the purpose of opening communication with the depot of supplies.

Family Festivals.

It is quite clear that we Americans get far less enjoyment out of life than we might. We still suffer from the effects of our Puritanical origin, and although we may have abandoned the theory that pleasure is necessarily a sin, we still cling to the practice of eschewing it. We may not insist, as we once did upon obedience to the eleventh commandment—"Thou shalt not eat mince pie," aided by the Praise God Barebones to the Decalogue—but we touch the once forbidden pastry, or indulge in the innocent pleasure of which it is here taken as the symbol, too rarely, and seldom without fear and trembling.

Not content with erasing from the calendar all the saints' days and holy feasts and festivals which were so many pleasant and wholesome reminders that man was not made for work alone, we have reduced our national holidays to two or three in the year at the utmost. The late war, with its many days of glory, has not apparently left us a single one for a perpetual anniversary of celebration. As for family festivals they seem to be in a fair way of being abolished altogether. This we think an imprudent concession to the drudgery of life.

We might learn a useful and charming lesson from our foreign friends, and especially from the Germans. These contrive to make their homes constant scenes of cheerfulness. Every domestic event is turned by them into an occasion of joyous demonstration. The celebration of the baptisms and christenings, birthdays, and silver and golden weddings, and other family events, makes life in Germany a perpetual holiday. This does not, as some might suspect, render the German an idle, devil-may-care person. His prominence in every country as a man of industry, enterprise and thrift proves the contrary. This exuberance of domestic joy serves rather to lubricate his energies, and render him capable of bearing the rubs of life without wear and tear.

It is surprising also how much hearty enjoyment the Germans manage to get for a small expenditure of money. These family festivals are made up of but very few articles purchased in shop or market, but of a great deal of sentiment of home production. A bouquet of flowers a cake, a toy or a trinket is all that costs money, the rest is generously supplied by affection and good-will. What time may be thought by our parsimonious calculators wasted in these home festivals should be rather estimated as gained. The strength given to the domestic affections, and the positive increase of social happiness by this practice of cultivating the innocent pleasures of home, are sufficient to commend it. Apart, however, from these, it has the further advantage of indirectly economizing time. The spirits are refreshed by these periodical intermissions from work, and the mind and body so invigorated that they more than make up, by increased willingness and capacity for labor, for all the time spent in these innocent and wholesome family festivals.

The Mission of the House Fly.

The fly when it alights rubs its hind legs together; then each hind leg is passed over a wing; then the same operation is performed with the fore legs; and then, if you will observe closely, you will see Mr. Fly pass his trunk or proboeis over his legs and about his body as far as he can reach. The trunk terminates in two large lobes which spread out when the insect begins a meal, and is capable of being drawn back rapidly; but though thus constituted it is not fitted for licking, but simply for grasping and drawing up food. What the fly does by flying around and then alighting and going through the manœuvers described has at length been successfully investigated and decided by an English chemist named Emerson, who carried out his work by the aid of a powerful microscope. He relates that when he first conceived the idea of making the investigation he captured a fine specimen and glued its wings down to a microscope slide. On placing the slide under the instrument he found to his disgust that the fly appeared to be covered with vermin. He tried several others, which were likewise covered with lice, and this curious coincidence led him to a still further investigation. Why were the flies thus afflicted, or was it an affliction? Watching one of the flies fastened on the slide more closely he observed the creature extend its probocis and sweep it over its body, as if it had just alighted. Wherever the lice were the trunk went; they were disappearing within its recesses; the fly was actually eating them! At first he thought this vermin the fly's progeny, but further investigation disproved this.

Mr. Emerson took a piece of white paper, on which two flies had alighted and were licking themselves, and putting it under the instrument found some of the little creatures had fallen off—crumbs from the table, so to speak. He then took the paper, went into the kitchen and waving it round his head, taking care that no flies touched it during the operation, went back to the microscope and there found animalcules the same as those found on the flies. Here he had something definite. They were not the progeny of the fly, but animalcules floating in the air. The body of the fly is covered with a coarse long hair, and its quick motions serve to take them up, as the hairy mouth of the whale takes up the animalcules of the sea. When he gets the net full the fly retires to his favorite recess on the window sill; or in a quiet corner, and then proceeds to devour his feast of soft-shell crabs. Mr. Emerson continued his investigation in a variety of places, and the more dirty and filthy the place and the more fetid the odor pervading it, the richer the harvest he found the flies had made in the animalcule line.

While the flies captured in such filthy places were usually fat, and plethoric, and happy, the flies found in clear and well-ventilated apartments were so lean and miserable that when a spider caught one of them in his "parlor" he immediately kicked it out as not fit to eat. Wherever filth existed, evolving germs that might generate disease, there Mr. Emerson observed the flies were most attracted, and there they covered themselves with the minute organism which they greedily devoured. From this can be deduced the conclusion that while the mission of house flies is one of immense importance to man, their presence in immense numbers, while it indicates unhealthy exhalations, also guarantees immunity from disease to some extent. Of course the house fly which has a penchant for bald heads, and lights on the skin only to puncture it and draw blood is not here taken into account. Such flies should not receive any credit, even if they deserve it.

There are few wild beasts more to be dreaded than a communicative man with nothing to communicate.

Superstition changes a man to a beast, fanaticism makes him a wild beast, and despotism a beast of burden.

There is a lady in New York who will not permit her children to eat anything of which Indian meal constitutes an ingredient, for fear that it will make them savage. It must be the same lady who would not let her children eat spinach for fear it would make them green.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE.

Seven Bosrow, May 9, 1870.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced to take Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in as good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 98 Athens Street.

Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER,
98 Athens Street.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; defection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved.

My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, all have obtained relief.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of card room, Portsmouth Co's., Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, it is not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called *the Great Blood Purifier.* The great source of disease originates in the blood; and the medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon the public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE,
229½ Walnut Street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such a bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breath any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

Charleston, Mass., March 19, 1869.

H. R. Stevens:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (Vegetine) in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

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OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

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SOCKS,
COLLARS,
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AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

uly 1,73-tf.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REAL Estate of Philip Miller, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.

Rule on heirs to accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin Miller, Harriet Breisch, Mary Ann Gingles, Rosina Wolverton, Henry B. Knorr, committee of the person and estate of Levi Miller, a lunatic, children of said Phillip Miller, deceased, and Mary Alice Hooper and Cyrus Webb, grand children of said Phillip Miller, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Phillip Miller, deceased, at the appraised value, or show cause why the same should not be sold. By the Court, D. FRANK ZARR,
Bloomsburg, July 19, 1875.-4t. Clerk.

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Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.

Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished,

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, June 18, 1875.

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ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FOREE HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

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And solicits a share of public patronage.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

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GROCERIES,
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BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 3, 1873—tf.

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AND

CUSTOM MADE

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Mar. 6, '74—1y.

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Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

April 16-75:1

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIE'S WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired,

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

in great variety and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,74—tf

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.* ☜

Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER

AND

UNDERTAKER,

Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any that can be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Undertaking

Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.

Ready Made Coffins

both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for

Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver

By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time, Scarfs, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for bears furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished

☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his business. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.*

ROBERT ROAN.

Dec. 11, 74—1y

LOWELL'S Commercial College Binghamton

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE ADVERTISER. junes-1y

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

AWARDED THE HIGHEST and ONLY PREMIUMS FOR SCALES.

TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, 1874.

also at the PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.

over Thirty-four Competitors

and at the VIENNA EXPOSITION 1873.

Also Awarded the STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Fairbanks & Ewing

715 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHA AND READING ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,32 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 4,36 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,20 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,30 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. B. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 35	1 45	.....Scranton.....	10 00	2 20	6 30
12 30	8 30	1 40	.....Hollenue.....	10 04	2 26	6 35
12 10	8 23	12 3	.....Taylorville....	10 09	2 33	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	.....Lackawanna....	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 30	8 05	1 16	.....Pittston.....	10 25	2 50	7 00
11 20	7 59	1 11	.....West Pittston....	10 29	2 55	7 05
11 10	7 53	1 05	.....Wyoming.....	10 34	3 01	7 11
11 00	7 48	1 00	.....Maltby.....	10 38	3 06	7 16
10 45	7 40	12 51	.....Kingston.....	10 45	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 35	12 46	.....Kingston.....	10 50	3 20	7 35
8 17	7 30	12 41	...Plymouth June..	10 55	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	.....Plymouth.....	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 30	.....Avondale.....	11 05	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	.....Nanticoke.....	11 09	3 40	8 02
7 46	7 05	12 16	...Hunlock's Creek..	11 18	3 50	8 15
7 36	6 57	12 05	.....Shickshinny....	11 25	4 05	8 25
7 06	6 35	11 46	.....Hick's Ferry...	11 46	4 20	8 55
6 57	6 26	11 39	.....Beach Haven...	11 53	4 26	9 05
6 45	6 20	11 31	.....Berwick.....	12	4 35	9 20
6 32	6 13	11 22	.....Briar Creek....	12 10	4 45	9 32
6 27	6 06	11 17	.....Willow Grove....	12 13	4 50	9 38
6 20	6 03	11 11	.....Lime Ridge.....	12 17	4 56	9 46
6 05	5 53	11 02	.....Espy.....	12 26	5 05	9 58
5 58	5 48	10 56	.....Bloomsburg.....	12 32	5 12	10 07
5 51	5 40	10 49	.....Rupert.....	12 37	5 18	10 15
5 44	5 34	10 43	.....Catawissa Bridge.	12 42	5 24	10 22
5 40	5 30	10 40	..Clark's Switch..	12 45	5 30	10 26
5 25	5 12	10 22	.....Danville.....	1 08	5 48	10 55
5 01	5 02	10 12	.....Chulasky.....	1 11	5 58	11 08
4 55	4 57	10 08	.....Cameron.....	1 14	6 03	11 55
4 30	4 40	9 5	.Northumberland.	1 30	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m	
"	Canandalgua	3.35 p. m.
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williams Port 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira	10.20 a. m.	
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m.	

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m	
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m	
"	Washington	10.30 "
"	Baltimore	6.50 "
"	Washington	8.50 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.		
	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m.
"	Washington	6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.	
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
"	Washington	10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent;
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York	9 25 a. m	
" " "	Philadelphia	12.55 p. m	
" " "	Baltimore	4.30 p. m	
" " "	Harrisburg	8.00 p. m	
" " arr. at	Williamsport	8.55 p. m	
" " "	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m	
" " "	Belefonte	11.50 p. m	
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York	8.35 p. m	
" " "	Philadelphia	11.56 p. m	
" " "	Harrisburg	4.35 a. m	
" " "	Williamsport	8.35 a. m	
" " "	Lock Haven	9.46 a. m	
" " "	Renovo	11.05 a. m	
" " arr. at	Erie	7.50 p. m	
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	7.40 a. m	
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m	
" " "	Harrisburg	10.55 a. m	
" " arr. at	Williamsport	1.56 p. m	
" " "	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m	
" " "	Renovo	4.30 p. m	
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8.00 a. m	
" " "	Baltimore	8.30 a. m	
" " "	Harrisburg	12.05 p. m	
" " arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m	
" " "	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m	

EASTWARD.

PHIL'A EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven	6.40 a. m	
" " "	Williamsport	7.55 a. m	
" " arrives at	Harrisburg	11 45 a. m	
" " "	Baltimore	6.15 p. m	
" " "	Philadelphia	8.35 p. m	
" " "	New York	6.45 p. m	
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Renovo	9.10 a. m	
" " "	Lock Haven	10.40 a. m	
" " "	Williamsport	11 35 a. m	
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	3.00 p. m	
" " "	Philadelphia	6.20 p. m	
" " "	New York	9.15 p. m	
" " "	Baltimore	6.35 p. m	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.20 a. m	
" " "	Renovo	8.25 p. m	
" " "	Lock Haven	9.40 p. m	
" " "	Williamsport	10.50 p. m	
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	2.25 a. m	
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m	
" " "	Philadelphia	6.45 a. m	
" " "	New York	10.10 a. m	
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12.35 a. m	
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	3.55 a. m	
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m	
" " "	Philadelphia	7.35 a. m	
" " "	New York	10.25 a. m	

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Elmira Mail West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Elmira Mail West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains North.

Erie Mail East and West, Niagara Express West, Fast Line West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Jan. 8,75—tf General Supt

BLANK NOTES, with or without ex